

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 248 350⁽¹³⁾ A

(43) Date of A publication 01.04.1992

(21) Application No 9119603.0

(22) Date of filing 13.09.1991

(30) Priority data

(31) 02257519

(32) 28.09.1990

(33) JP

(71) Applicant

AMP Incorporated

(Incorporated in the USA - Pennsylvania)

470 Friendship Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105,
United States of America

(72) Inventor

Yoshiji Kinoshita

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Baron & Warren

18 South End, Kensington, London, W8 5BU,
United Kingdom

(51) INT CL⁶

H01R 13/436

(52) UK CL (Edition K)

H2E EDAB

(56) Documents cited

GB 2211033 A

GB 2209097 A

WO 86/01041 A1

(58) Field of search

UK CL (Edition K) H2E EDAB

INT CL⁶ H01R

(54) Double-lock for contact in an electrical connector

(57) An electrical connector (20) includes rows of chambers (36) into which contacts (26) are inserted and held in place by internal latches (58) and a double-locking device (24) inserted through an opening (40) in a wall of the housing (22) of the connector. The locking device (24) includes latches (52) which cooperatively engage depressions (50) to establish a first locking position allowing contact insertion and further latches (56) which engage interior walls (54) to establish a second locking position upon final insertion of the device (24) into the housing (22). Improper contact insertion and seating precludes operation of the locking device (24) as a visible indication of improper insertion.

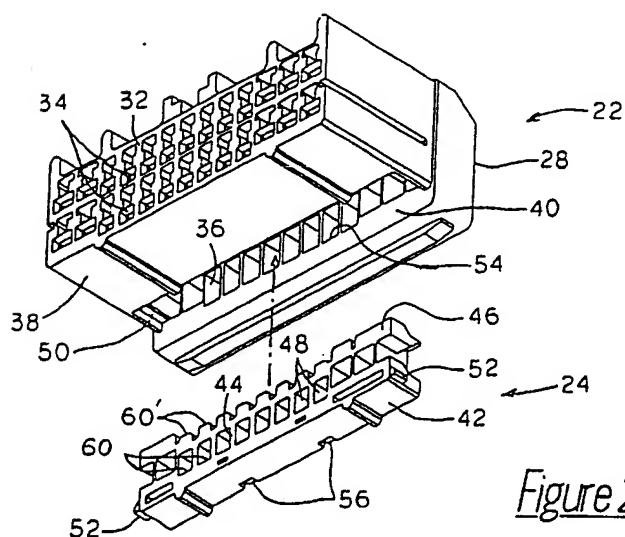


Figure 2

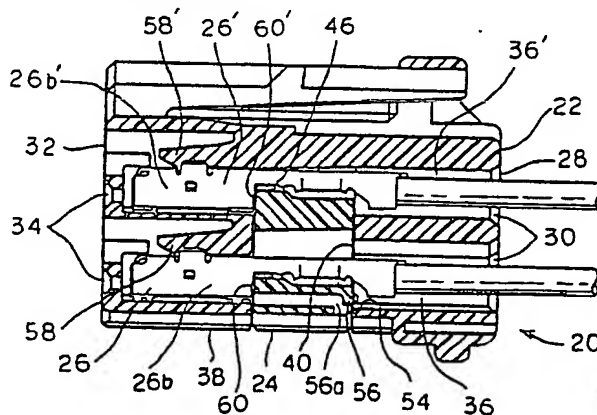
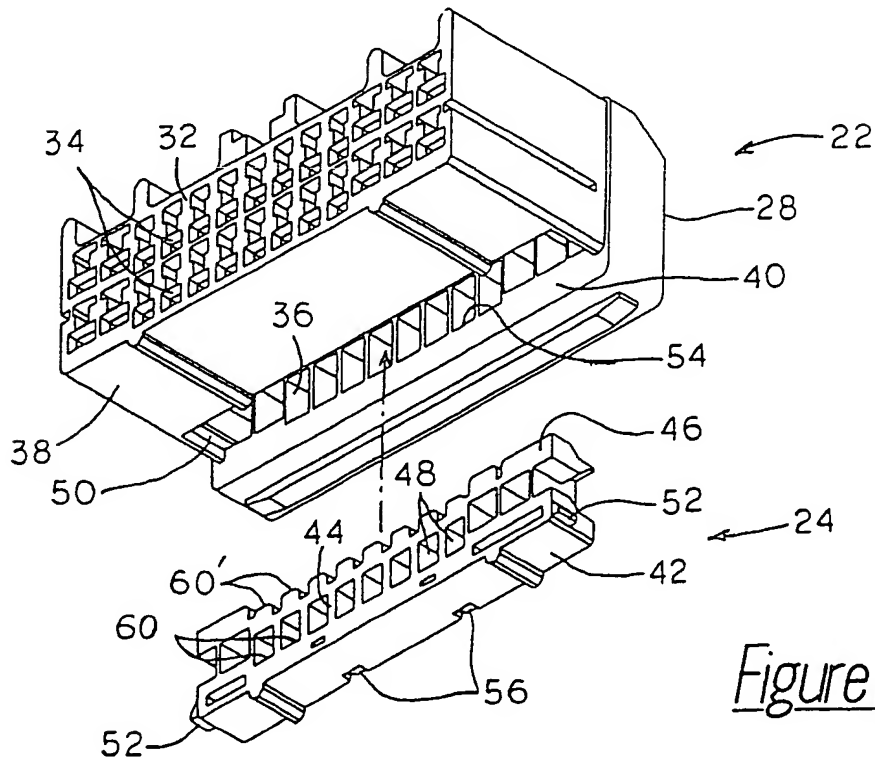
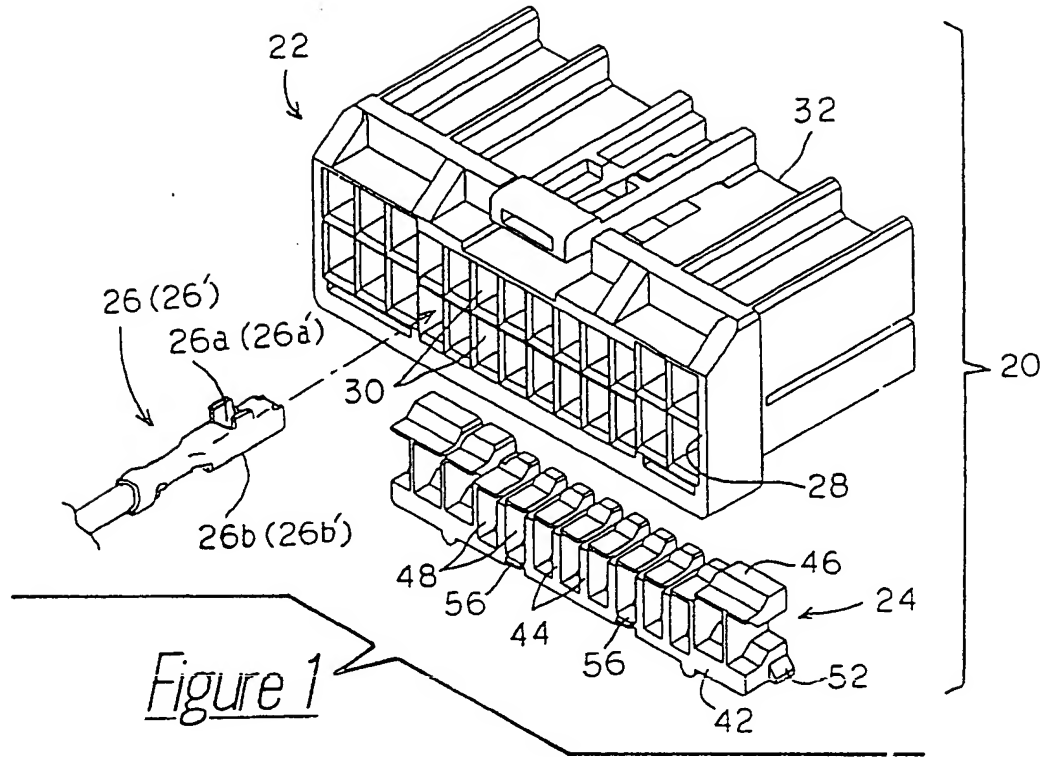


Figure 4

GB 2 248 350 A



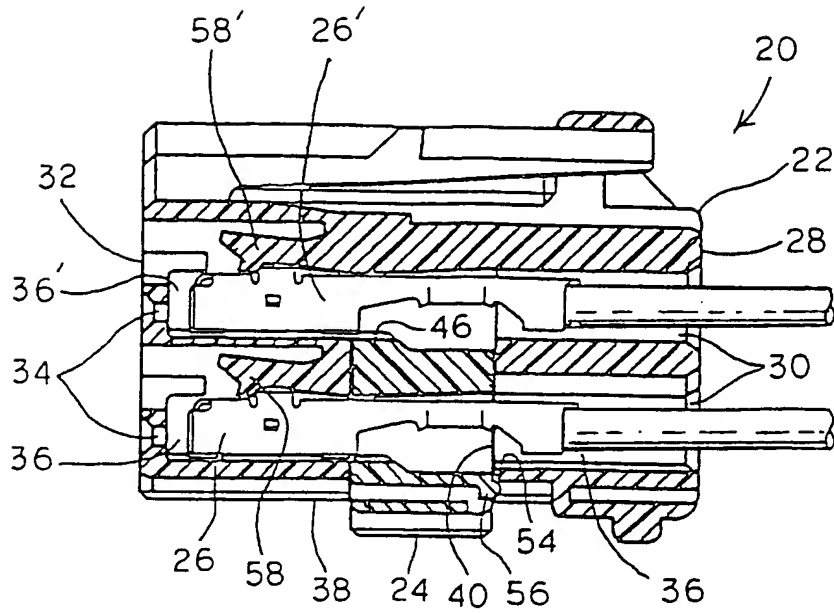


Figure 3

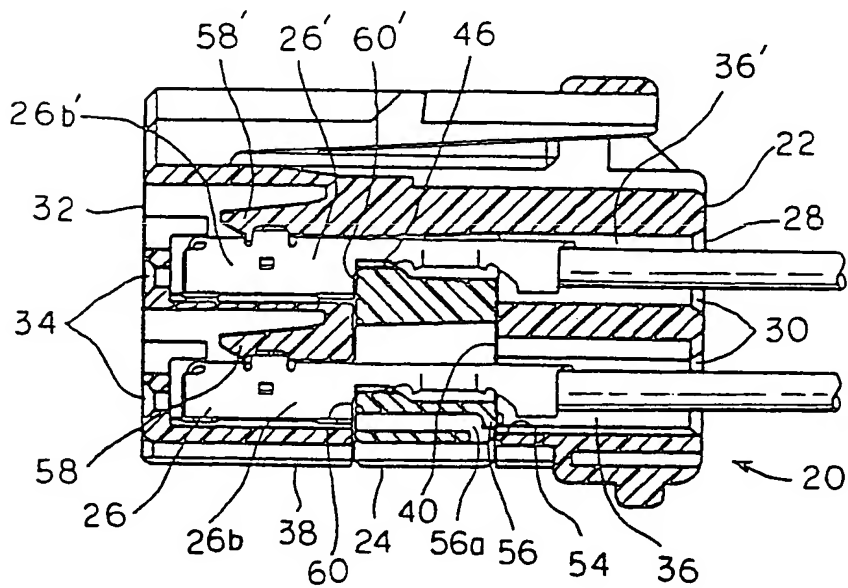


Figure 4

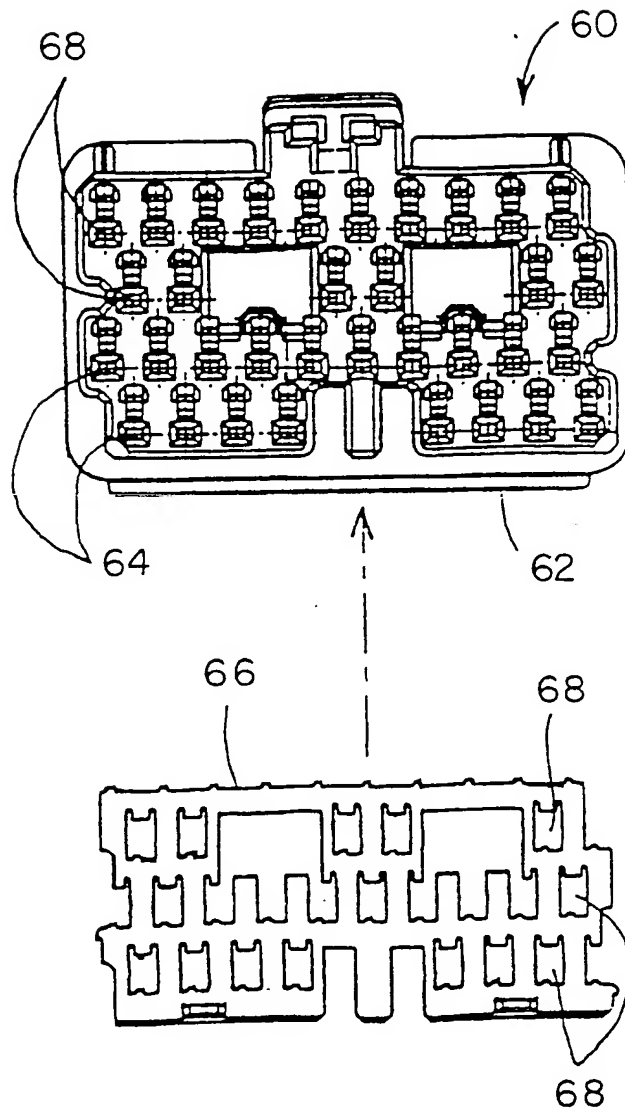
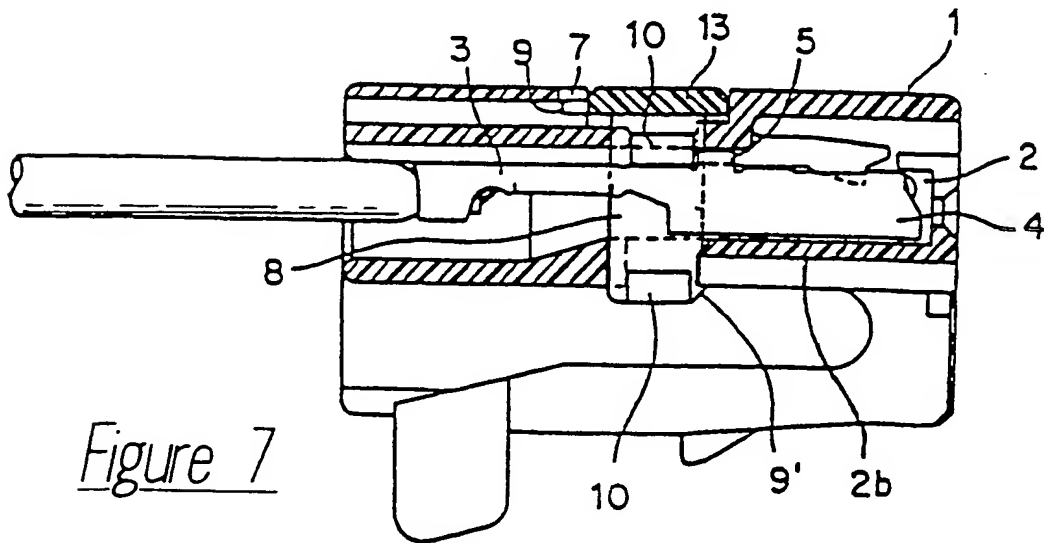
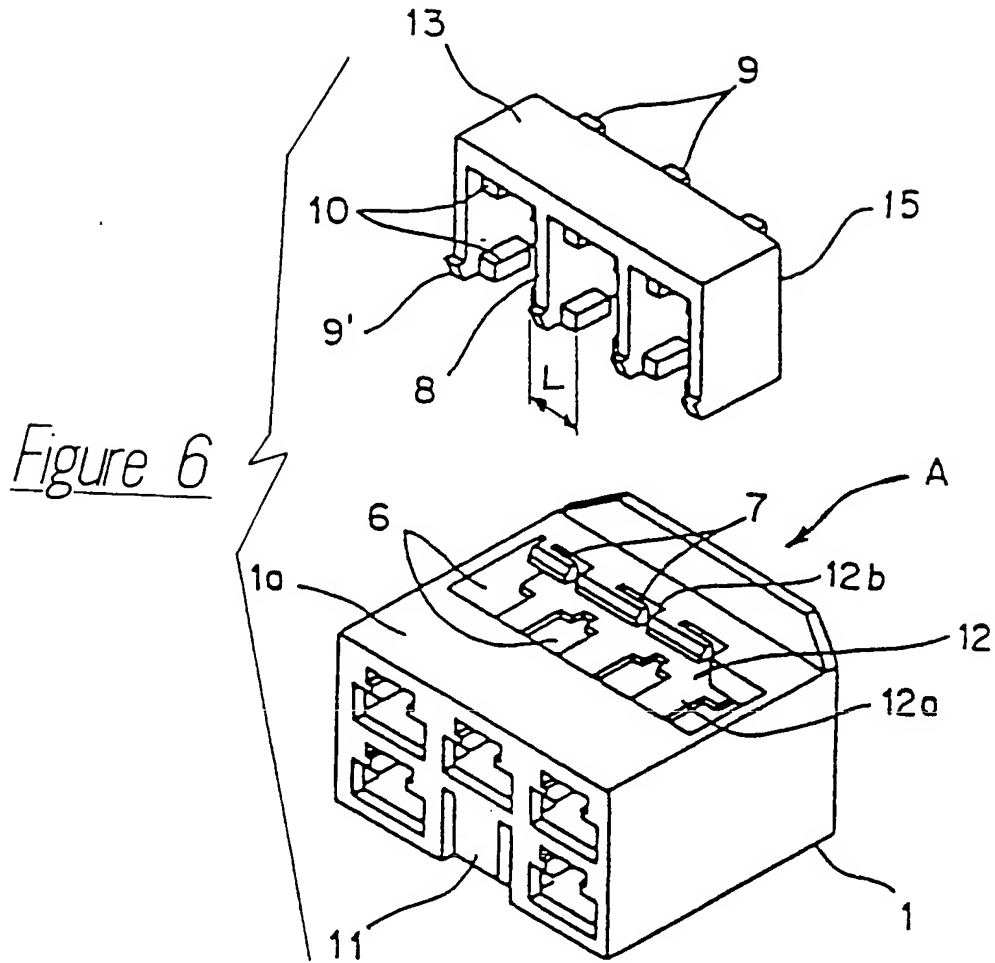


Figure 5



DOUBLE-LOCK ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR

This invention relates to an electrical connector including a double-lock to prevent contact backout.

Electrical connectors designed to provide a
5 reliable and secure contact retention, to preclude contact backout of connector housings are in wide use at this time. Such uses include particularly vehicular electrical systems where vibration and road shocks have been known to cause contact backout and electrical
10 system failure. The prior devices typically include insulating housings equipped with lances protruding from the internal walls of the housing into the contact receiving chambers and additionally a double-lock device made of plastic which is inserted through a side wall of
15 the housing to block contact backout. An example of a double-lock prior art publication wherein the locking operates by engaging the rear end of a contact may be found in Japanese publication No. HEI 1 (1989)-43986. An alternative retention of contacts is taught in
20 Japanese publication No. HEI 1 (1989)-64872, wherein the insulating housing is arranged to clamp the contacts.

In yet a further alternative as taught in Japanese publication SH064 (1989)-54678 and depicted as prior art in Figures 6 and 7 of this application, a double-lock
25 device 13 is inserted into a wall 1a of an insulating housing 1. The double-lock device 15 has member 13 and projections 8 which fit into openings 6 of housing 1. Retention lugs 9 are on member 13 and lugs 10 are on the projections 8 and member 13, as shown in Figure 6.
30 Projections 10 fit within notches in a contact 3 in the side thereof and preclude withdrawal of the contacts or displacement and backout. Lugs 9, 9' latch device 15 into housing 1 as shown in Figure 7. As also shown in Figure 7 the referred to prior art contact 3 includes a
35 latch 5 which latches internally of the housing and is one part of the double-lock system of retention.

Problems with prior art double-lock devices such as those referred to include tolerance variations in housings and contacts which result in an incomplete insertion of the contacts which can allow backout
5 despite the double-lock features. Another problem relates to the use of spring elements on contacts which may be deflected inelastically to preclude functioning in holding the contacts in position during the insertion of double-lock devices in the housing. With respect to
10 multi-way connectors, the need to fully insert all contacts prior to insertion of the double-locking device may be frustrated if a single contact is not fully seated. Still a further problem has to do with connectors which require more than two rows of chambers
15 and contacts and particularly with those wherein the chambers and contacts are required to be staggered for the purposes of improved density or layout considerations.

Accordingly it is an object of the present
20 invention to provide an electrical connector having double-lock features precluding contact backout which relate to improved reliability, ease of use and adaptation to connectors having more than two rows of chambers and contacts. It is still a further object to
25 provide a double-locking electrical connector which allows the locking device to be retained in the connector prior to and during insertion of contacts and then activated further to effect the double-locking function.

30 The present invention achieves the foregoing objectives by the provision of an insulating housing with a number of chambers extending through the housing to receive a number of contacts inserted therein and with an opening in a wall of the housing extending
35 across the housing and intersecting the chambers and paths of insertion of the contacts. The invention

includes a double-lock device in the form of a plastic element having apertures and reliefs therein which can be inserted in the opening in a first position of alignment allowing insertion of contacts into the housing and through the locking device and a second position wherein edge surfaces of the locking device engage edge surfaces of contacts to preclude contact backout. The housing includes plastic latch elements internally which engage the contacts and provide a primary retention holding the contacts in place in the housing and the double-lock device when activated serves as a secondary retention against contact backout. The locking device includes projections which engage interior surfaces of the housing to provide the first and second positions in the opening of the housing to allow contact insertion and provide secondary retention. The contacts of the invention include rigid edge surfaces which are engaged by edge surfaces of the locking device to minimize problems with tolerance variation or inelastic deformation of spring elements and the like.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective of one embodiment of the invention showing the double-locking device removed therefrom and a contact positioned prior to insertion in the connector housing.

Figure 2 is a perspective of the housing and double-locking device shown in Figure 1, from the underside thereof.

Figure 3 is a side and partially sectioned view of the connector of the invention showing the housing with the double-locking device in a first latched position therein and with contacts inserted in such housing.

Figure 4 is a view of the connector shown in Figure 3 with the double-locking device in a second position.

Figure 5 is an elevational view of an alternative embodiment of connector housing and double-locking device shown in elevation.

Figures 6 and 7 are views of a prior art connector.

5 Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective exploded views from two directions, upper and lower, of an embodiment of an electrical connector of the double-lock type in accordance with the present invention. The elements are shown disassembled. As can be discerned
10 from these figures a connector 20 consists of an insulating housing 22, a double-lock device 24 and a contact 26 which is representative of the multiple contacts accommodated by housing 22. Figure 1 shows the contact insertion side 28 of housing 22 and a number of
15 openings 30 into which contacts 26 are inserted. Figure 2 shows the reverse side 32 of housing 22 with a series of openings 34. The connector housing 22 is adapted to mate with a matching connector half not shown in the figures, the openings 34 adapted to receive contacts
20 which mate with contacts 26 inside the housing 22. As can be discerned both sets of openings 30 and 34 are arranged in two rows. The openings 30 and 34 lead to contact receiving chambers 36 in which the contacts 26 are fitted in the manner shown Figures 3 and 4. The
25 side of housing 22, side 38, is shown in Figure 2 to include a large opening 40 which accommodates the double-lock device 24 inserted therewithin. The opening 40 is made in such a way that it intersects the contact receiving chambers 36. The double-lock device 24 is
30 typically made of a synthetic plastic resin, of insulating characteristics. It has a continuous base 42 in its longitudinal direction, from which extend partitions 44 which are spaced out at certain intervals. The ends of the partitions 44 are connected to inserts
35 46 which are interconnected in turn, so as to form the contact openings 48, arranged in a single row.

In a prelocked position of the double-lock device 24 as shown in Figure 3, the contact openings 48 line up with the lower row of the contact receiving chambers 36 of the insulating housing 22. At both ends of the base 42 of the double-lock device 24 are lugs or projections 52 which can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. These projections serve to provide a first locking step during insertion of the locking device 24 through engagement of projections 52 with depressions 50 in housing 22, one of which is shown in Figure 2. On the back end of base 42 are provided stopping lugs or projections 56 of the second locking step, which lock into the internal wall 54 of the contact receiving chambers 36 of the housing 22, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3 shows in cross-section the double-lock device 24 inserted in the first locking step position allowing insertion of contacts 26 through the alignment heretofore mentioned with the chambers 36. The locking device 24 is held temporarily attached to housing 22 due to the fact that the projections 52 of the first locking step are engaged in the depressions 50 as mentioned. As the contacts are inserted from the position shown in Figure 3 to the position shown in Figure 4 lances 58 formed internally of the housing and extending into the chambers engage a notch 26a of the contacts 26 in the manner shown in Figure 4 to latch the contacts forwardly. It is to be understood that until such contacts are seated and the latches 58 are so engaged in notches 26a of contacts 26 the locking device 24 cannot be fully engaged. Thus in the position of the contact 26 shown in Figure 3 it will be discerned that the leading left edge of device 24 will strike the bottom surface 26b of contact 26 and preclude full insertion of the device 24.

The lances 58 serve the primary retention feature for the connector 20 and by driving the contacts home to

the point of latching the connector can then be manipulated to insert the device 24 without fear that the contact will become loose and back out. Additionally, as mentioned above, the device 24 cannot
5 be actuated until the contacts are fully seated.

After all contacts 26 are secured in the connector with the lances 58 in place, the double-lock device 24 is pushed further into the opening 40 where it assumes the position shown in Figure 4. There the projections
10 56 of the second locking step engage the internal wall 54 of the lower row of contact receiving chambers 26 of housing 22 and secure the double-lock device 24 in the position shown in housing 22. In this condition the
15 edges 60 of the front end of the double-lock device 24, referring to Figures 2-4, are pressed against the back edges of the lower surfaces 26b of the contacts 26 to add a second retention and form the second locking step of the connector. The portions 26 of double-lock device
20 24 are part of a solid piece of plastic material as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and cannot be readily bent as in the case with the conventional projections in the prior art heretofore mentioned. This will cause a
25 stubbing of portion 46 against the surface of an incompletely inserted contact as mentioned to assume a positive and readily identified recognition of incompletely inserted contacts.

Should removal of the double-lock device 24 be desired a screwdriver pressed into the opening 56a situated next to the projection 56 will allow deflection
30 of the plastic parts and removal of the locking device from the position shown in Figure 4 to the position shown in Figure 3 and, thereafter, allow removal of the contacts by manipulating the lances 58 through the front openings 34 with a screwdriver or other blade tool. The
35 invention contemplates a second locking step which is not limited to an engagement of the back end of the

contact but rather against any back surface of the contact or in other locations which do not lead to a variation in the dimensions after locking has taken place.

5 Figure 5 is a view of an alternative embodiment of the double-lock electrical connector in accordance with the invention. In Figure 5 a connector 60 of an alternative construction is shown to have a housing 62 containing openings 64 through which contacts of a
10 matching connector half (not shown) are inserted. The openings 64 are arranged in a four row and zig-zag pattern and join contact receiving chambers not shown but essentially similar to those shown with respect to Figures 1-4. A double-locking
15 device 66 is included which has openings 68 for contacts to pass through and these openings correspond to three of the rows of contact insertion opening 64 and are also arranged in a matching zig-zag pattern. The
double-locking device 66 is inserted into housing 62
20 through an opening not shown but arranged across the housing 62 in the manner described with respect to the previous embodiment. As can be appreciated with respect to prior art double-lock devices like that shown in
Figures 6 and 7 an arrangement of rows of apertures
25 which are staggered or in a zig-zag pattern could not be readily done with the locking device shown in Figure 6.

CLAIMS:

1. An electrical connector of the double-locking type including a plastic housing having rows of chambers extending therethrough each adapted to receive a contact
5 inserted therewithin and each including lance means integral with the housing positioned to engage a contact upon proper seating therein and latch said contact in place as a primary means of retention, said housing having an opening extending across a wall thereof
10 intersecting said chambers and including interior latching surfaces, a double-locking device of plastic material of a dimension to fit within said opening and adapted to be inserted in said opening, first latches contained on said locking device engaging certain of
15 said latching surfaces to hold said device in a first inserted position thereby positioning openings therein allowing contact insertion in said housing chambers and second latching surfaces operable to engage further surfaces to hold said device in a second inserted
20 position with edge surfaces engaging an inserted contact to prevent backout and provide a secondary retention for said connector.

2. The connector of claim 1, wherein the said first latches are positioned on the outside ends of said
25 locking device and the said second latches are positioned on the sides thereof.

3. The connector of claim 1 or 2, wherein said locking device includes surfaces engaging contacts not fully inserted in said chambers to preclude improper insertion
30 of contacts and backout of said contacts.

4. The connector of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said contacts include relatively rigid surfaces engaged by said first means and by said locking device to preclude deflection of and resulting contact backout.

35 5. The connector of claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the said locking device includes passages through which certain

of said contacts are inserted to accommodate multiple rows of contacts in overlying relationship.

6. The connector of claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein said locking device includes passages through which certain of said
5 contacts are inserted with passages on different rows of said housing offset to define a zig-zag pattern of contacts from row to row.

7. An electrical connector of the double-locking type constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1 to 4 or Figure 5 of the accompanying drawings.

10

Patents Act 1977
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)

Application number

9119603.0

Relevant Technical fields

(i) UK CI (Edition K) H2E (EDAB)

(ii) Int CI (Edition 5) H01R

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii)

Search Examiner

F J FEE

Date of Search

11 DECEMBER 1991

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims

1 TO 7

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 2211033 A (YAZAKI)	1, 5
X	GB 22090 ⁹ 4 7 A (YAZAKI)	1, 5
X	WO 86/01041 A1 (AMP)	1

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).